## Amngements.

KIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parisionne Balls

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THES EVENING-FLYING SCUD; Or, A FOUR LEGGED FOR-

THIS EVENING—EAST LYNNE. Miss Lucille Western

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING THEASURE THOVE; A NEW-YORK STORY. THIS EVENING — CARPENTER OF ROUEN-VETERAN OF MOLNITZ-ROBBERS OF THE HEATH. BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAT AND EVENING — MAZEPPA—Miss Leo Hudson — THREE BUNDERD THOUSAND CHEROSTRES—VAN AMBURGH'S COL-DICTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

THIS KVENING—THE JAPS—WOMAN'S RIGHTS—THE ONLY
LEON. Eph. Horn. Nelse Seymour, etc.

LEON. Eph. Hors. Nelss Symmetr, etc.

FIFTH AVE. OPERA HOUSE.

THIS RVENING—Griffin & Christy's Minstrels—

NEW ACTS, MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING, etc.

THIS EVENING-IMPERIAL TROUPS OF JAPANESE JUG-

STEINWAY HALL.
THIS EVENING-GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

UNION HALL.
THIS EVENING - BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Corner Broadway and

## Business Notices.

## AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES. THE BRST IN THE WORLD.

We sincerely believe that the mother who Degicels to provide Mas. Wisslow's Scothing Strup for her suffering child, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest and restore it to health. There is not a mother who has ever used it, but what will tell you at once that it will regulate the howels, and give rest and health to the child, and is perfectly safe in

Be sure and call for " MRS. WINELOW'S SOOTHING STRUP," Having the fee simile of "Cueves & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper

THE RHODODENDRONS are now in bloom at

STERLING SHAVER-WARE.-KIDNEY, CANN & Juneau, Gold and Silversecute, invite attention to their use be pattern Second and Forks, the "Continental," just out. The authorized Sciences, Walters, &c., on hand or made to order by the manufacturers, No. 31 White-st. The celebrated old Pacing-Mare POCAHONTAS,

The SILVER SKIRT is not excelled in durability, lightness and style. It retains its silvered color and simple work out. It is not easily soiled. Manufactured at No. 222 East To

Ladies, don't forget that MILLER & Co.'s celebrated Super Perantusiment is still at No. 387 Canal at, where can black all the various styles and prices of Boors and Suous. After July I No. 3 Union square.

# THE EUREKA BRICK MACHINE

makes 3,000 splendid Brick per hour, with only nine men and one pair hours, or 1,200 per hour by steam power. Has no complex machinery to be prefered out order or breaking down. Its great simplicity and barresions power command the approval of every expert, at sight. We changed the world to penduce its equal. Sacisfording governated to all purchasers.

Annex Raquia, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

THE FRANKLIN BRICK MACHINE.

Justly celebrated for perfect simplicity, great strength, and immease compressing power, is evaluatively, with eight men and two horses, to self-isosper the clas and make 2,000 to 3,500 eighant bricks per hour, and the class of the class and make 2,000 to 3,500 eighant bricks per hour.

1. Review, Proprietor No. 71 Broadway, N. Y., Room 28.

HILL'S DEMULCENT AND BAY RUM SOAP. Healing, Fragrant, Dorable. Sold everywhere.

THE ESTERHAZY DIAMONDS.

TIPPANY & Co.,

Invite inspection of a remarkable importation of Precious Stones, th
larger portion of which, comprising Dismonds from one to five Karata) larges period of value, compared weight, a foots
Weight, a foots
The Collection of the Prince Esternaly,
recently said in London. Individuals desired of possessing
Grass of Extraorentary Mentrano Association,
should avail themselves of this rate opportunity.

Wigs, Tonpees, and Ornamental Hair.—First suffix har dre and hair dreing. All shades, at Batchelor's 16 Bonder. Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. PETER COOPER'S GELATINE,

MARKS DELLCTORS

JELLIES, BLANC MANUE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &C. with great case. Directions for use with the packages. For sale by Gra cers and Druggists. Depot No. 17 Burling slip, N. Y. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.-The best ever ELLIPTIC LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINES

FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. No. 458 Brombiny, New York.

WEED SEWING-MACHINES-THE NEW MODEL.

WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEW-GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEW-

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE .- "It's THE HOWE MACHINE Co.'s Lock-Stitch SEW-

"PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" I

# THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

# THE STRIKES.

Yesterday morning, Alonzo King, James Sherlock, and Terrance Reilly, three members of the Newark Conchmakers' Union, against whom Mr. Ezra Marsh has preferred a charge of conspiracy, were arrested and held to ball in \$1,000 each. This makes twelve of the coach-

Runyon for the conchanakers. The Horse-shoers of New-York are yet on strike.

LABOR MEETINGS LAST EVENING.

The Operative Masons B. P. S. of New-York last might appointed as delegates to the Eight-Hour Convention Messrs. John Tuomey, Wm. Spering, and John Carl. The Society favors the Eight-Hour movement, but does not desire to press it, said the delegates have been instructed to act discreetly.

The Cooperative Bindery Society met again last night, adopted several rules, and adjourned to this evening, at their old rooms, Farmer's Institute, No. 49 Ludlow-st.

The Workingmen's Assembly of Brooklyn met last evening, the Fresident, Mr. E. Gallagher, in the chair, Reports were received from the various Societies composing lie Union, all expressing themselves in favor of sustaining and enforcing the "Eight-Hour Law." The question of sending delegates to the State Workingmen's Convention, to be held at Albany, June 25, was discussed but tabled.

An adjourned meeting of the printers of Newark was bed to Weinsader, and a

An adjourned meeting of the printers of Newark was held on Wednesday evening, and a Constitution and by-laws were adopted for the government of the Union.

# FARM ITEMS.

Knox's Strawberry Show takes place in Pittsburgh. Tune 25 and 27.

A chief reason why young men dislike farming is their father's worn-out fields. To sow clover bountifully as the best way to prevent our youth from tramping the atceets of our cities looking for situations and pocket-books.

As regards grasshoppers in Kansas and Miss which junumerable eggs were deposited last Fall, and which greatly discouraged farmers, we lears that these eggs hatch out, and that in two or three days the grass-

oppers disappear.

In the Southern States corn is up, and in the Extreme part has received its last plowing. There is complaint that the negroes in some places neglect their work to attend political meetings. We may say that a large corn crop in the South is sure. A great need of provisious exists in many places, and they are anxiously waiting for green roasting ears.

waiting for green roasting ears.

The stand of cotton for the present year varies greatly. On low hands the rains have been so heavy as to submerge many of the most productive fields, while, as we all know, the giving away of the Mississippi levees canke planting of any kind in their neighborhood impossible. But on the uplands and intervales the stand is good, and notwithstanding the wel, cool, and late Spring, no like or other insects have appeared. With these exceptions, cotton is likely to produce largely.

BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE BROADWAY

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribunt.

Sig: My attention has been called to the publication in The Tribune of a communication from F. A. Paimer, President of the Broadway Bank, in reference to a forged warrant for \$17,500, purporting to have been signed by the officers of the Board of Education. The slatements in that communication are, in every essential particular, false or grossly missepresented. The proper tribunal will, in due time, decide as to the manner to which the Clerk of the Board of Education, and Mr. Paimer, perform their respective duties. Yours, &c., Thos. Box 25, Cherk of the Board of Education, or decide of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corder of Grend and Appeals, Sec Peth, Sat 9, 187.

becale dray forthe dute of Lors.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1867.

# WITH SUPPLEMENT.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

Advertising Rates. DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$1 50 per line. Terms, cash in advance, Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

from Our Special Correspondent at Loudon; Royal Visitors in the French Capital, a Letter from Our Special Correspondent at Paris; The Condition of Greece, a Letter from Our Special Correspondent at Athens ; Spanish Finances, a Letter from Our Special Correspondent at Madrid ; Coöperation in America and Europe ; Madrid: Cooperation in America and Europe: The Drama, and Reduction of Ores in Colorado, on the second page: Political Items, Commercial Intelligence, and Market Reports on the third page: Scientific Matters on the sixth page, and Shipping Intelligence, Court Reports, New-Jersey News, and List of Americans Abroad, on the seventh page of this morning's Tribune.

We print an important order of Gen. Sickles which provides for the regulation of the duties of Civil Officers, and the reference of punishments for crime to the Provost-Marshal General of the Military District.

The Government is about to send out a party to explore Walrussia, in the interest of science and the Treasury. After having paid seven millions for this territory, it will be a lasting disgrace if we continue to know nothing about

Washington Radicals, white and black, had good chuse to hold yesterday's jubilee over their late victory in the city election. They celebrate not one triumph, but the many which are to come. Gen. Butler well said in his letter to them that the election was an earnest of what will be the course of all colored citizens throughout the South.

An important decision affecting the rights of yoters has been made by Judge Brewer of Kansas, which we report to-day. A respectable citizen, of one-fourth negro blood, was refused permission to vote at the late election, and a suit was entered in order to test the principle. Judge Brewer decided that the rejection of the vote was illegal, and his argument is able and

Chief-Justice Clase, at the opening of the United States Circuit Court at Raleigh yesterday, gave a formal explanation of the reasons why the Justices of the Supreme Court have till recently refused to attend the Circuit Sessions. He held that the highest officers of the Judiciary could not properly have exercised their functions under the control of the Executive Department, and could not issue decrees which military orders might nullify. Under the present law he considers that the military power is used only under the authority of Congress, and does not extend to the United States Courts. We print his address in full.

Committee, to which the Hon. Ira Harris, Judge Van Cott, Waldo Hutchins, David L. Seymour, and Samuel J. Tilden belong. To see the Convention afflicting itself at this early day with the question of adjournment does not impress us favorably; yet it has had the good sense to table a motion specifying adjournment, and henceforth will address itself to work, and not calculate upon idleness. The Canal inquiries were again urged in the Convention yesterday; but their consideration has been once more postponed.

The extraordinary festivities which are tak ng place in Paris on account of the visit of the Russian Emperor and other European Princes to the Exhibition were yesterday suddenly disturbed by an attempt upon the life of the French Emperor, or, as a second dispatch says, of the Czar. A person in the growd fired a shot at the carriage in which the two Emperors were riding. The shot fortunately failed; but it is easy to imagine the profound excitement which this occurrence produced in France. What would have become of the Exhibition if the Emperor had been killed? what of France, and what of the peace of all Europe? The would-be assassin had not yet been arrested, but it was thought that he could not escape.

The Hon. Thomas J. Durant, though Gen. Sheridan requested the withdrawal of his resignation, has absolutely declined the Governorship of Louisiana. We are sorry, for Mr. Durant is so closely identified with Louisiana that his influence as the chief officer of the State would have been immeasurable for good. He, more than any other, perhaps, has the power to anchor the South-West forever on the side of freedom. But as Mr. Durant cannot accept the position, we are glad that it has been offered to the Hon, B. F. Flanders. His record is without stain, his patriotism has been fully proved, and we infer, from the satisfaction his appointment gives to the loval men of Louisiana, that those who know him best have as much confidence in his ability as in his integrity.

The inquiry made into the administration of Gen. Sheridan, especially of his removal of Monroe, Abell, Herron, and Wells, evidently means that these just acts have given somebody offense. Hints of his removal are current, but we forbear to regard them as anything worse than hints. The Government should pause before it ventures foolhardily to threaten the removal of such a commander as Gen. Sheridan, from that least prudential of reasons, because, being a patriot, he is also a Radical. The examples of Monroe, Abell, and Herron have been instructing him in the science of government, and he has acquired his lesson from the President's own dictated copy. Gen. Sheridan is now as radical as all loyal Louisiand in fact. His removal would be a shameful attack upon loyalty, and one that the country would not hear of without indignant protest.

We have brought a good many humanizing

we need free public baths. At present, for many of the poor inhabitants of crowded and filthy tenements a good washing is an unattainable luxury. There ought to be bathing places, not on the docks, where the water is too filthy for such purposes but near the most limbs with fresh stream of the clear Croton. The public health no less than the publie convenience is concerned in this matter. Why cannot some of our rich and benevolent citizens devote a few of heir surplus thousands to such an important chirity.

## PHILOSOPHY-HONOR.

Hardly had the bloot of the slain Delegate from Onondaga ceased o flow when the apostles of the Gospel of Vengeance seized the appalling tragedy of his taking off, and sought to wrest it to the suport of their tottering fabric. Said Mr. Martin I. Townsend of Troy

in the Convention:

"I am one of those that lelieve in the enforcement of the laws, and for myself, nomawkish sensibility will prevent me, or ever has prevented me, from desiring to see those who commit the largest arimes meet with the punishment which is their just the. Since this horrid tragedy has come to my ears this marning. I have fancied to myself the gradual fading out of he horror of crime in the public mind, and that peshas this man, if convicted, would, through the philosopher and philanthropists of the world, be placed in a situation where, instead of being considered an assassio, he might be esteemed a here."

The Albama Arms gives a rather free rein in the Convention:

The Albany Argus gives a rather freer rein

to the same impulse, saying: to the same impulse, saying:

"Two influences are at verifor the demoralization of society—of which the recentragedy is but one of the multitudinous illustrations. The philanthropists have proclaimed: 'Capital Punishient is abolished; go forth and stay.' The yellow-covere literature of the day—to which loose Dienes contribut—enforces the doctrine of Free-Love, and claims at the same time the wildest latitude for personal vengeance. The flame of passions freed from the constraint of Lawis fed on both sides. Last enters with unabashed front ito the Family Circle, while Murder assumes to guard the utrance. Never had crimes of sexual passion so free a raise; and yet never did they bring so many and such blody retributions; but so fit-fully and capriciously and reklessly awarded as to dishonor law and place the licens of passion above its mandates and those of religion ad of morahity."

The alaxon Colo. it will be seen from his

The slayer Cole, it will be seen from his statements, is also on the side of "religion and "morality." Standing eer the yet warm body of his victim, he expained his deed as fol-

lows: "When I found that he ha estranged the love of m wife, and defiled her person and when I saw her atter broken-heartedness, and in home desolated, I feit dis tracted, and as if I should I obliged to kill her destroyer."

No philosophy or phanthrophy in his breast, you see any more tha in that of the Hou. M. I. Townsend. Or the contrary, he was impelled to steal upn and slay an unarmed man wholly uncoascius of his intent, by a sentiment of konor. In a letter written from prison to his wife, the day after the tragedy, he is reported by The Argus as telling her that

"He implored his wife toemain calm under the exciting "He implored his wife to main caim under the exchange circumstances of the case; hat he was conscious of having door nothing more and only that which was just under the circumstances; the he had been impelled to the act by the insuits and outages offered to her, and by a sense of the shame cost uponts out honor, and that, from a conviction that the macr would end in his justification, he begged of her to be up with fortitude under the trying circumstances of the positions."

-Here Philosophy confesses itself utterly perplexed and dumbfended. That a wife may dishonor herself by nehastity, we can easily comprehend; but he dishoner her husband. He is no party to hecrime; he does not consent to it; he is not een aware of it; how then, can the evil doings on villain and his female victim injuriously afet her husband's honor? He might as well acount himself dishonored by any burglary o forgery committed by strangers a thousandmiles away. Philosophy, it is clear, no more compted the killing of L H. Hiscock than Phanthropy itself.

That deed, on thether hand, was prompted by the eye-for-eye jinciple of the ante-Christian code. "He has olluted my wife; he has dishonored me; the law proffers no adequate redress; I am bond to kill htm;" reasoned Cole. So said, so one; and now we predict that the very sentirent that seeks to father his crime on Philosopy and Philanthropy will The Convention has but begun to enter upon | shield him from all pullishment. Gen. Sickles Washington juries not from any repugnance to with the homicide, and justified them. So it will be with Cole Le will escape the halter, not because hisjudges are philosophers or philanthropists, at because they would have done, under his govocation, very much as he did. And then he upholders of the Gallows to the score of Filanthropy.

THE CUAN SLAVE TRADE.

In the last olume of the Slave-trade Papers aunually presented to the British Parliament, we find a report from the English Commisioner at Havana, containing statements of a very reassuring character as to the ely extinction of the traffic in it said, has been he last Power in the civilized world to relinguit. The report is accompanied reported to have seen landed in Cuba from October 1, 1865, to jeptember 30, 1866, from which t appears that to cargoes of African, numbering in all 418 ouls, were during that period to the same ownes; and that the capture of one of these, numbeng 275, was effected by the Spanish gunboat Neptuno. Another carg of 600 is known to kve evaded the vigilanc of the cruisers, and a have been landed in Cha, although the fet is denied by the mthorities. These three cargoes give a ttal of 1,443 Africans transported from Africato the Island of Cuh for twelve months. Posibly other cargoes ave lauded, of which neiter the Commissione nor the Cuban authories know anything; out, accepting this reports an authority anda guide, in the same ways former ones have been taken, we are boundo come to the pleasing conclusion that the Trasatlantic slave-trale to Cuba is on the evest extinction. Such at least, is the opinion f the English Conmissioner himself, who sas that "altogether there is fair reason for suposing that the Cuban slave-trade is almit virtually at an end." This reason, he think is to be found not only in the apparent honest determination of the Spanish Goverment and the present Captain-General to car out the laws for the suppression of the trat but in the state of public feeling among t Cubans, which is very different from what was a few years ago. It is, indeed, high gratifying to leam from so respectable a sout that the importation of more slaves into Cu is earnestly deprecated by the more enlight ened of the Cubans, and that they are ea nestly turning their attention to the proble of how to abolish Slavery itself with the lea possible disturbance of social order, and the

leading to anxious inquiry as to the best an known. safest means of abolishing Slavery in the This effort to advance the claims of our dis-Colony, is a noteworthy sign of the timetabled heroes has received the sanction of Gen.

formerly a planter in Porto Rico, and who gave liberty to his slaves. He has just induced three of the Commissioners from that fisland to Spain appointed to consult with the Spanish Government as to the liberation of the slaves, to give in densely populated portions of the city, where their adhesion to immediate emancipathe laborer can cleans his tired and dusty tion; and the Governor of Porto Rico, on being appealed to by their opponents, has declared himself in favor of the measure. Senor de Orense, Marquis de Albaida, one of the Progressist leaders, has proposed that all children under three, and all slaves above sixty, should be freed, and also all negroes introduced into Cuba since 1845, estimated at 100,000, and that Slavery should entirely cease in five years. This plan is under the consideration of the Government, and there is good ground for hoping that soon Spain will rid herself of the damning disgrace of slaveholding and slave-trading. That recent events in this country all have

the effect of hastening a consummation for which the friends of freedom the world over have long hoped almost against hope, cannot be doubted. While Slavery existed in the United States, Spain and Brazil found countenance in our evil example. Why should they be ashamed of holding human beings in bondage, when a nation priding itself on its possession of the richest freedom of any people on the face of the earth, and on having the best Government that the world has ever known, countenanced the holding of property in man? But Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation, while it sounded to the four millions of negro slaves in the South as the trumpetnote of a joyful deliverance, fell upon the ears of slaveholders and slavetraders everywhere as the knell of the accursed system which gave them wealth and power. Evidently the beginning of the end is come of one of the foulest and most gigantic crimes that have ever disgraced and afflicted the human family.

A RISING IN TURKEY.

A Cable dispatch states that a rising against the Turkish Government has taken place both in Servia and Bulgaria. The reputation of the Cable dispatches for veracity is not very good, and we must, therefore, wait for a confirmation of the above reports. If true, the intelligence would be of the greatest importance. Servia and Balgaria are the two most important Selavic provinces of European Turkey, and a simultaneous rising in both would indicate a general Selavic movement. In both provinces a ising has long been prepared. The Bulgarians are dissatisfied because the Turks have not made to them the same concessions which have been made to most of the other tribes of the Empire. The Prince of Servia had recently prevailed upon the Porte to grant to him the ame amount of independence which for some time has been enjoyed by the Prince of Roumania. But though this demand was granted, the agitation in Servia continued. The Prince, t was reported, aspired at an administrative union with Servia of Bosnia, Croatia and all the other Slavic provinces of Turkey save Bulgaria. This was, of course, refused in Constantinople, and the Servians, therefore, were only waiting for an opportune moment to seize by force what they could not obtain by negotiations.

The latest information from Crete fully confirms the total defeat of the forces of Omar Pasha. Nearly the whole island is in the hands of the native Government. It seems that the confidence of the Turks in their ability to subdue the insurrection has at length been broken. and that they are not disinclined to accept the advice of the Great Powers, and consent to the annexation of the island to Greece.

OUR DISARLED SOLDIERS

"What shall our disabled soldiers do?" is a question which comes home with urgent force to hundreds of thousands of individuals in our country. The maimed, shattered debilitated, to-day, who have been fleeced through all the executions, but beame those juries sympathized | broken-down veterans of the war are around ns on every hand. Some of them are proud of having but an arm or a leg, and would be willing to give the other under similar circumstances. Some have lost a leg and an arm. and others have lost both legs or both arms. Many have lost their sight, and others their will charge his aquittal as well as his crime hearing; while the number of those whose constitutions have been permanently and irremediably broken down are lingering their months and years in pain and suffering.

What shall be done for these men? is question of deep concern for a great and generous people. Many are single men, with no one dependent upon them, while the majority are encumbered with families whose dependence for support has hitherto been upon the human beings wich Spain, to her disgrace be disabled and saddener hero of the war. Meager and capricious bestowments of a hundred dollars in bounty is but of momentary consewith an inclosurgiving the number of slaves quence to any of then; for the anxiety, labor, and expense of obtaining it, in the majority of cases, make the relief cost all it is worth, and in the aggregate adds an enormous amount to the National Debt and burden. They cannot captured on the luban coast, both belonging be congregated in vast Soldiers' Homes; for it would be impossible to establish whole communities of families tolive in idleness by the

liberality of the Government. There is a simpler, better, grander way. It is that every loyal, geneous citizen who feels a debt of gratitude to the soldier and sailor should make every effor to give them constant employment, and pay then the best wages possible. Take away the sease of dependence and pauperism-give them the opportunity to do all they can for themselves-open the doors of self-reliant and self-sustrining usefulness; and let the sufferer by the disasters of war know that he is not a helpless outcast because he has been true to the Union. There is a sentiment now widely prevailing among the soldiers and sailors that it is a disqualification to have it known that they were in the service, and they feel deeply the want of sympathy on the part

of the public. We are prompted to these hints by a partial examination of the specimens of left-hand writing called out by the offer of premiums to the soldiers and sailors of the war lately made by the editor of The Soldier's Friend. This novel and original idea of stimulating and encouraging men who lost their right arms in the cause to fit themselves for literary, professional, and business positions, by their superior qualifications, is a striking proposition in the right direction. Mr. Bourne's theory is short but fitting: "They have given muscle "to the country-now let the country pay them "for their brain." This development of the mind and character of our soldiers is in harleast possible injury to the general interests mong with the spirit of our free institutions, as well as the spirit displayed by our men, and is It is plain that the end of Slavery in the worthy the thoughtful appreciation of the Spanish Colonies draweth nigh. This net people. It takes hold of the moral and intelborn anti-Slavery feeling in Cuba that frown lectual interests of the Army and Navy, and upon the piracy of slave-trading, and that must exert a powerful influence wherever it is

letters to the winners of the prizes. Some of all, to be only an unenviable notoriety for the manuscripts are remarkably handsome and well-executed specimens of penmanship, and would do no discredit to any banking-house in New-York. There are to be ten premiums, selected by distinguished officers, among whose published letters those of Gens. Howard and Grant will suffice:

Grant will suffice:

MAJOR-GEN. HOWARD.

War Department, Bureau of Refagees, Freedmen, and Abandoned & Lands, Washington, Dec. 15, 1995.

WM. OLAND BOURNE—My Dear Sir: Your very kind letter has just come to hand. I renew my thanks to you for the continued interest you manifest in the left-hand soldier. If you can stimulate a large number of them to become good penmen it will probably facilitate them in getting clerkships or other more desirable positions. The aid you ask is very cheerfully rendered, and I trust you will be completely successful. Very truly yours,

O. O. Howard, Major-Gen.

GENERAL GRANT.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-Gen.

GENERAL GRANT.

Headquarters Army of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19, 1896, 3

WM. OLAND BOURNE.—Sir: In reply to your note of the 17th inst., Gen. Grant directs me to say that he will very willingly select a manuscript in the manner suggested by you for the Grant Premium, and that he has the most complete sympathy for your efforts to ameliorate the condition of those who were wounded in the late war against rebellion.

against rebellion.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ADAM BADEAU, Col. and A. D. C. We urge these general considerations upon our readers, because the claims of philanthropy and national acknowledgment to our disabled sufferers by the war demand recognition at our

PROGRESS IN TEXAS.

The horrors of Quantrellism, to which we specially alluded a few days ago, are happily not the only prominent features of the present time in Texas. While bushwhacking and ruffianism of other sorts yet too frequently disgrace the frontiers and some other parts, events of very different significance are steadily developing themselves in the political affairs of the State. The most enthusiastic advocates of Human Rights, one short year ago, could hardly have anticipated some of the results that are already marking the progress of Reconstruction. A friend, familiar with Southern affairs, sends us some extracts from a business letter, which show that, notwithstanding the skepticism prevalent in Conservative and Copperhead circles, the world does move considerably in the right direction.

Speaking of the effect of Gen. Griffin's order requiring all jurors to take the test-oath, the Texau letter-writer adds a few illustrations, somewhat personal, to be sure, but perhaps not the less notable. Thus run the extracts, under date of the 10th of May, at the City of Houston:

"Horace Greeley said, in an editorial in February of 1866, that a colored juror had been impanneled in Brooklyn, and that the sun did not fail to set or the moon to rise in consequence. What would be think it he had seen in Houston, Texas, on the 8th day of May. 1867, fourteen colored jurors impanueled in our District Court out of theenty-jour ! And yesterday, on an important case, the jury was composed of six whites and six colored. On the day before, the jury on a case were eleven colored and one white man; and the only man who could write and who signed the verdict was a mulatto barber by the name of Love So much for Horace Greeley's progressive ideas. You can show him this portion of the letter."

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Voltaire and Beaumarchais, the one a stock obbing philosopher and the other a commercial playwright, may be considered as the true revolutionary prototypes of modern avidity in Paris. Any city which makes money out of its hospitality, will speedily come to regard all travelers in the true tavern-keeping spirit, and to adopt the warmth of his reception to the length of the lodger's purse. Imperial Rome long ago went into business upon a capital stock of antiquity, and, for several ages, it has continned to secure by mendicity whatever it could not extort by impudence. "The people of Paris," says Ocorge in "The Vicar of Wakefield," "are much fonder of strangers "that have money than of those that have wit. "As I could not boast much of either, phases of the grand European tour, should vent their spleen upon America as the sharping Shylock of the nations, is a problem to be investigated by those who think it worth their while. Humanity, we venture to surmise, is much the same in all the four great quarters; and whoever is doomed to be flayed should, by all means, if he has any choice, repair to Paris, where he will be fashionably and artistically relieved of his enticle. He may go further and be stripped more roughly. There is one feature, however, of the news

which reaches us from the French Capital, which, we confess, fills us with patriotic grief. We could hear, we think, with equanimity of the peeling of Prussians and Russians, of Englishmen and Turks: but it irks us to be told that the thrifty shopmen, the lodging-letters, and the victualers of Lutetia are making a mere pigeon of our golden American eagle. We are loth to believe that the misfortunes of the country have affected its prudent mind We are tenacious, not of reputation for sordid cunning, but of that credit for judicious bargains which has been so long and so universally allowed us. When we hear of a Yankee who has been outwitted, we feel as the elder Weller did when Samuel, the boy of his careful culture, was bamboozled by the tearful Trotter. Alas! if the universal testimony is to be received, our Samuel upon his travels is no luckier than the gentleman who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho; while in these degenerate days, the priests and Levites lamentably outnumber the good Samaritans. They understand the Columbian proclivities in Paris, and they have taken their measures according to their knowledge. Newspaper correspondents announce that eight special restaurants have been provided for our occidental grinders; in six bar-rooms the national cock-tail foams and the ice tinkles in the verdant julep of the free and the brave; there are meeting-houses for the pious; there are milliners by the million, and tailors by the thousand, and diamond-dealers by the hundred for those republicans who are attached to gorgeous raiment; there are picture-dealers who know our passion for the works of Pietro Perugino, and who have provided several cords of the canvas ascribed (by themselves) to that eminent master; while the very boys on the bridges anticipate a bootblacking brilliancy of business and an influx of sous and centimes which a contest between our patent leather and a Parisian mud will naturally and inevitably occasion. We are far from believing that our country-

men will yield without a struggle to the numberless forces which will besiege their pocketbooks; and in many a family circle the paymaster in pantaloons will resolutely do economical battle with the prodigal in petticoats. In too many cases, however, he will be ignominiously defeated, not for the want of natural good judgment, or acquired discretion, but because in an evil hour some libel monger accused us of loving money too well, and of spending it with a sparing and a trembling hand. Since that time we have been practi-

reckless expenditure and tasteless lexury. While we hold it to be disgraceful to be out-bid, dishonorable to be out-bought, we are very blind to the imminent danger of being outwitted. It would mortify us intolerably to have Poor Richard with us in our transatlantic meanderings, although we owe all jour power of profusion to his homely proverbs. He was once himself in Paris, and, in his plain coat, partook of many a little supper with the laced wits and the furbelowed beauties of a brilliant era with courtiers who found a new relish in his republican simplicity, andwith philosophers who could never have enough of his conversation and his common-sense. It will do no harm for Americans in Paris to remember that they are the countrymen of Benjamin Franklin. If they have steamed across the Atlantic merely in quest of some of those unlovely things which are mentioned in St. Mark, the seventh chapter, and the twenty-first and twenty-second verses, we can assure them that their perils by sea were quite superfluous, and that their wants might have been supplied at home without the smallest difficulty.

### THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP. The President and his party are expected to

return to Washington to-morrow, and we do not rejoice thereat, for in the brief journey to Raleigh Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward deserve credit, not blame. Their temperate and timely speeches must have had good effect and are in singular contrast to those made on the Presidential trip through the North-West. True, Mr. Johnson could not entirely escape criticism of the autobiographical portions of his address at Raleigh, but when we consider the provocation he has had, we can not too highly commend his abstinence from censure of Congress, and the policy of reconstruction. Since his previous speeches, he has had his vetoes thrust aside, has seen the validity of the laws he so bitterly opposed recognized by the Supreme Court, and in two of the five Military Districts has beheld the strict and uncompromising execution of the Reconstruction acts by the Generals is command. To him this triumph, in which so many rejoice, could not have been welcome He cannot read the papers, receive official reports, or travel, without meeting evidence of his unpopularity and of the utter failure of his plans, and his visit to the South must have awakened feelings as bitter as those Lee or Johnston would feel should they be escorted by Grant or Sherman over the battle-fields where the Rebellion was defeated. Yet Mr. Johnson betrayed no feelings of resentment in any of his brief speeches, but confind himself to the expression of general wishes, which we cheerfully accept as sincere, for He perfect union of all the States, and the recorciliation of all classes. Mr. Seward was equaly moderate in what little he said publicly. Ve rejoice in this apparent change of feeling, aid if Mr. Johnson had continued his trip throughout the South in this spirit, it would have been very beneficial.

# CORN AND WHEAT.

It would be interesting to know how mich orn-is planted during these pleasant June dys. Owing to the protracted wet weather a lage part of the corn-fields of the North haveremained unplanted. But now, through a region a thousand miles long and three hundred brad, from daylight till dusk, the farmer imprives the favorable hours to plant corn. Whatever the amount may be, it is certainly larger han ever was planted before. With the incentive of high prices, a real scarcity of grain, and the growing season before us, we may confidently expect a yield fully up to the average.

While the weather was so unfavorable for corn planting, it was highly favorable for weat. During those wet, cold weeks the wheat plant grew very slowly, and, in protecting itself, it sent out new shoots which now, through all the fields, are rising to sight and adding b a stand which, by reason of the Winter sows, was already good. This addition will add much to the crop. Had the season been warn, the plant would have grown rapidly, and leen deprived of this increase. Hence, one sees hat naturally a cold climate, giving a slow growth, and having a tendency to create a self-projecting sod, must in a series of years yield nore wealth than a warm, rapidly maturing climte.

Thousands of sharp observers are noing these facts, for millions of dollars depend uon them. The prospect of bountiful harvess is having a powerful effect on the market, and we are noting heavy declines. Other articles of food are also declining. These may be conidered as sure signs of a speedy revival of trate.

The Festival of Music entertained us with its fourth programme last evening. It was a miscellanous one, deriving its principal popularity from the presuca of some of the leading artists of the Italian opera-Ime. Carmen Poch and Signori Bellini and Baragli. Widid not expect, therefore, that the memory of the covert Carmen Poch and Signori Bellini and Baragli. Widd not expect, therefore, that the memory of the covert public would be enriched by any striking novelty of sleet moreaux. Signor Baragli's singing of "II mio testes," Morart's rich aria, was, nevertheless, an unxpeted addition to our pleasure. He sings it with finical ingenity and almost gossamer-like delicacy, as we took occasion to say in comment on a performance of Don Giordini. Very few things, however, that Mr. Baragli is able to give us with his sweet, but manneristic tenor, show ach good tendencies as this. Webzel Kopta's violin perfunance (a fantasia of Vieuxiemps, witching and tenter was still more interesting. Anything heard from this skillful and able young concertist must excit a special and lively attention, to which older repations must yield. Mr. J. N. Pattson played in a sorrect and spirited style the grand Concerto in F mine of Hensell—a composer not as widely known as he deserves to be, but of whose good tone-sketching we have head a great deal. The Hesse organ-solo by Mr. G. W. Mogan was roundly handled in this player's vigoous way. Beethoven's Heroic Symphony, note of which we reserve to the last, was, it need not be said, most capably orchestrated under 'ari Bergmann's baton. All its great chapters, and parietially its sublime funeral march, its scherze, and finishing allegre and andante, were read with an intelligence that hardly left anything to be desired. Conlarly its sublime funeral march, its scherzo, and finishing allegro and andante, were read with an intelligence that hardly left anything to be desired. Considered as a picture brought to the mint by the marci of the bow, we could not reasonably ask a finer shading and coloring than were given to the body of the work by Mr. Bergmann's well-drilled artists. This symphony has been heard time and again under Mr. Bergmann's conduct; but it must aways take an absolute place on any programme in which it appears. This evening the fifth of the festival, Meidelssohn's cratorio of Elijah will be sung with nine sobists, led by Madame Parepa, and with the full force of the Harmonic Society.

The Buffalo Express reports the Roman Catiolic Bishop Lynch as fast recovering from his severe illness. Katuna is the name of Dr. J. G. Holland's new poem, which will be issued in the Fall.

The Hon. Joseph Lumpkin of the Supreme Court of Georgia, recently died at Athens in that State. The Hon. Samuel Killmann Boyd, a distinguished discissippian, died not long ago near Natchez.

Mr. Godfrey of Milford has sold his famous stalion George M. Patchen for \$17,000. Norman P. Bortie of West Farmington, N. Y. ac-cepts Robert Way's challenge to any man in the United States to a single jump for \$1,000 a side.

Of Lousville eltizens, ex-Senator Guthrie returns \$54,000; D. D. Newcomb, \$61,000; W. B. Belnap, \$44000; and Dr. John Buell, \$43,952. A man named Macy in Henry County, Ind., isdig-ging gold at the rate of \$2.50 per day. Two of the leading landlords of Chicago, Orden and Dickey, have voluntarily reduced the rent of their tenants 20 and 25 per cent below May contracts.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton of New-York is ex-pected to speak in Northampton and Florence, Kass., sext Sunday, in the forencon, at the former, and is the ofternoon at the latter place.